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CLOSING OUT SALE

WINTER
DRESS GOODS.

J. R. EMMIT & CO.

East side Fourth Street, bet. Market
and Jefferson,
Louisville, Ky.

10,000 Yards
AMERICAN PRINTS,

AT 18 TO 22 CENTS.
2,387 yards Griseola Plaids, at
25 CENTS.

COLORED ALPACAS,
At 75 to 80 cents.

BLACK AND WHITE ALPACAS,
At 75 cents.

HEAVY PLAIN LUSTERS,
At 50 cts.

PLAIN COLORED SILKS,
At \$1.50, former price \$1.75.

ALL-WOOL FRENCH MERINOS,
At One Dollar.

FRENCH MERINOS,
At \$1.25, former price \$1.50.

EXTRA FRENCH MERINOS,
At \$1.50, former price \$1.75.

REPT MERINOS,
At One Dollar.

PRINTED REPT DELAINES,
At 45c, former price 60c.

SCOTCH PLAIDS,
At 60 cts.

MANCHESTER DELAINES,
At 30 to 35 cents.

ENGLISH PRINTED DELAINES,
At 25 cents.

J. R. EMMIT & CO.

LADIES' BALMORAL SKIRTS,
From \$2.50 to \$4.50.

MISSIES' & CHILDREN'S BAL. SKIRTS,
From \$2 to \$3.

BALLADVALE FLANNELS,
SHAKER FLANNELS, 4-4 AND 10-4.

SHIRTING FLANNELS,
TABLE LINENS,

Very Cheap.

BLEACHED AND BROWN SHEETINGS,
BLEACHED SHIRTINGS,

Best makes.

SHIRT FRONTS,
All qualities.

IRISH LINENS,
From 50c to \$1.

Cloakings.

BLACK CLOAKING CLOTHS,
From \$2.50 to \$5.

COLORED CLOAKING CLOTHS,
At \$2.50, \$3, \$4 & \$5.

Ladies' Cloth Cloaks,

At 25 per cent. less than former
prices.

LADIES' SONTAGS,
LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS,

At 12 to 15 cents each.

LADIES' COTTON HOSE,
All qualities.

Blankets.

BED BLANKETS,
From \$8 to \$13.

CRADLE BLANKETS,
BUGGY BLANKETS,

From \$5 to \$10.

EXTRA TRAVELING BLANKETS,
From \$10 to \$12.

Latest Style Hoop Skirts.

CLOTHS & CASSIMERES,
For Men's and Boys' Wear.

J. R. EMMIT & CO.

GOODS FOR NEGRO WEAR.

100 pieces extra heavy 4-4 Lexington Jeans;
Doverly Jeans;
6-4 Full Cloths;
Extra Heavy 4-4 White Linseys;
Extra Heavy 4-4 plain col'd do;
Plaid Linseys;
Heavy Plaid Osnaburgs;
Heavy Shirting Checks & Stripes;
Heavy Brown Domestic;
Country Knit Socks;

At the lowest prices wholesale or retail, at
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Fourth st., bet. Market and Jefferson.

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PIPER, WIARD & CO.,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

WE INVITE PERSONS WISHING TO BUY

Seeds or Implements,

To call and examine our stock. We have been engaged
in the seed business, in Kentucky, for ten years, and
trust that we are fully acquainted with the wants of
the public. We buy our goods low for cash, and are
able to sell them for a fair living profit.

SEEDS.

2,500 bushels Blue Grass Seed;
2,500 bushels Orchard Grass Seed;
2,000 bushels Red Top Seed;
1,000 bushels Timothy Seed;
500 bushels Red Clover Seed;
500 bushels Hungarian Grass Seed;
500 bushels Millet Seed.

With the largest stock of
GARDEN AND FLOWER SEEDS,
roughed to suit, all of which we warrant fresh
and true to name.

FARM IMPLEMENTS.

Avery's Cast Plows;
Indianapolis St'l Plows;
Virginia Corn Sheller;
Box Corn Sheller;
Sawford Cutting Boxes
Eureka Corn St'k Cutter
Ingersoll's Hay Press;
Gridley's Hay Press;
Clover Hullers;
Road Scrapers;
Meat Cutters, &c., &c.

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Daily Democrat.

TERMS OF THE DAILY DEMOCRAT
TO THE COUNTRY.

ONE YEAR..... \$5 00
SIX MONTHS..... 3 00
THREE MONTHS..... 1 50
ONE MONTH..... 50

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Subscribers are supplied with a notice of the date their subscription will expire ten days in advance of the time; and again with a second notice on the day the last copy paid for is sent. This will enable all persons to keep the run of their accounts, and to renew in time not to miss an issue of the paper.

ULTRAISM, RADICALISM, &c.—These are relative terms. A man that goes further than we do, in any particular policy, is ultra. A man that advocates a great change is radical if we think the change unwise. Men who claim to be conservative, are usually wise in their own conceit, and often they are liable to the reproach of never forgetting and never learning anything. What was called ultraism or radicalism time has sometimes proved to have been the best of statesmanship, and what was called conservatism proved to be a stupid conservatism of the world has outdone. The country knows what these terms mean, when they know the parties that use them; for orthodoxy is our duty and heterodoxy is the duty of our opponents.

Still there is such a thing as ultraism or radicalism in the bad sense usually attached to them, and conservatism in the good sense. We have had examples of ultraism in the sections of this Union in the worst sense of the term, on a question of the gravest sort.

Opposition to the institution of domestic slavery as it was in the Southern States, was natural enough. This opposition has grown up in the civilized nations of Europe, and is today the universal sentiment of the world. During our revolution the antislavery sentiment was common amongst our statesmen, not only in the States now free, but in Virginia and North Carolina. This opposition would have kept its legitimate bounds, perhaps, had it not been for political ambition. Demagogues found it too good a hobby to be left to argument and moral influence.

What could be done politically was done in our Federal Constitution. The statesmen of that day, pro-slavery and antislavery, left slavery as they found it, to the States, imposing no responsibility incompatible with the sentiments of any, except in the single case of the return of fugitive slaves. They even protected the slave trade for twenty years; we say protected, for they provided that it should not be prohibited during that time.

It was not long until an effort to prohibit the introduction of a slave State into the Union, was made. This was the first step of radicalism, and the history of that period shows it was not prompted by the antislavery sentiment alone, nor indeed chiefly. Party ambition was at the bottom of it all. Slavery was an eligible hobby to ride into power.

Jefferson, antislavery as he was, and no man was more so, was alarmed and indignant at this movement. Henry Clay, antislavery all his life, uniformly and persistently so, used all his eloquence and influence against this mischievous movement. After the movement failed by a compromise, Mr. Clay, notwithstanding his opposition to this attempt of one class of States to prohibit the introduction of one belonging to the other class, earnestly advised the representatives of Missouri to go home and start a movement for emancipation in their State. These facts show how the wise and patriotic antislavery men of that day deprecated the agitation of this subject in Federal politics, and any action in Congress against the sentiment, or prejudices if you please, of any section.

Nobody was more sincerely and intensely antislavery than Thomas Jefferson and others who opposed this effort of the Federal party. They were led by ambition, and this antislavery question was a good subject for party capital. So they got power it was not important to them what became of the country.

It is idle to discuss the right and wrong of slavery. If slavery be wrong it was wrong in the States, wrong in the British Islands at that time; it is wrong in Africa now and wrong all over the world. It is not the duty of the Federal Government to use its power to contest what is morally or politically wrong where its charter gives it no power over the subject. It is the duty of a Federal party in power to accept the country as it is. If any party wants something else it resort to the right of revolution, and it is a change to be worked out, the Constitution provides a way to accomplish it. Yet the ultra antislavery party has resorted to every expedient to stir up ill blood on this subject. They have employed State power to thwart the action of the Federal Government, on points plainly constitutional. It seemed obvious that such constant, persevering efforts, offensive to one section of the Union, that assumed one section of the Union to be man-stealers, robbers, stepped in the worst of crimes, would, in the end, lead to trouble.

All this did, justly the rebellion. It only furnished the occasion that ambitious men could seize to carry out a preconcerted purpose. We leave out the ultraism of rebellion as not in dispute; but the South ran an opposition line of extremes that were immovable and not in accordance with the original ideas of this country.

The ultra North assume that Congress had supreme power over the territories; that it was the right of Congress to legislate for territories in all cases whatsoever, and the duty to prohibit slavery in them all. It would seem a plain case that the Constitution gave to Congress the same grants of power over territories as over States, no more; that all else was reserved to the States or the people.

The South, not to be outdone, set up the claim that the Federal Constitution guaranteed the right to property in slaves in every territory. The South, of course, had inexorable logic for this as the extreme North had for their ultraism. Both argued away to prove what each had resolved to maintain without argument. Neither would admit the position of the other if it had been true, and neither had any reason to admit the other's position for it was not true. Plain enough it was that these ultra were drifting on to the argument of the last resort. The South could never agree that the North should use the power of the Federal Government to prohibit slavery in all the territories; and the North would never admit that the Constitution carried slavery into all the territories by its extension over them. There was no reconciling these extreme theories. Neither could ever become the doctrine of the country by peaceable means.

The readers of the Democrat know what we thought about all these antecedents of this bloody conflict. We reconstructed in vain against this extreme position of the South. It was too good a hobby for demagogues. Who who opposed these ultra was an abolitionist or worse. If ultraism in the North had been met by reason and moderation it could not have grown formidable; but we have already noticed the extreme position taken in the South, that the Federal Constitution guar-

leed slavery everywhere except against State authority, and it was impossible to see why the logic should stop at States. Then slavery was not defended on its true basis, on the ground of its adaptation to the necessities of the two races. We had a theory that made slavery necessary to free institutions. Free government could not exist without slavery—a theory only fit to be laughed at, which nobody but blind partisans ever believed.

Then we had really a divine institution. We had the descendants of Adam devoted to slavery. To set free would be dying in the face of the divine purposes. The Bible not only did not condemn slavery, which was true, but it absolutely seemed to require it. All of which ultra stuff only damaged the cause. The Egyptians, descendants of Adam, who were to be slaves by divine decree, were, in fact, the world's masters in science, philosophy and government for long centuries. If the negro race was meant, then the divine decree failed, for the great mass of them have been at all times wild, untutored savages, slaves to nobody but themselves. The Abolitionists could reply with a sneer, if Providence ordained the slavery of the race the Egyptians, or the negro race only, he was in the midst of disappointment. Besides, it was no excuse for the conduct of man that a result was intended by Providence.

Besides, the slavery justified by the Bible was the slavery of white people. The slavery acknowledged in sacred writ and where duties were enjoined, were white people, not Africans at all; so that the argument proved too much, and was a two-edged sword which cut those who used it. Without examination, men would conclude that a cause supported only by such fiction must be bad indeed.

The patriot could only see with alarm the progress of such ultra theories. They could lead only to irreconcilable antagonisms that we have learned now by our own experience.

Is this prospect any better now? The two parties have taken themselves to the sword to defend and propagate their ultraisms. How differently our fathers acted on this whole subject! How different all wise statesmen have acted! They knew the danger and folly of attempting to put down institutions, and habits and prejudices by the sword. Grant that the ultra North are right in their denial of slavery, who gave them a commission to put down wrongs by the sword? Grant that the ultra South are right in their theories and arguments, who authorized them to thrust themselves, by the sword, on other people, or to compel other people to accept their theories, or surrender all that is valuable in a union of these States? Why can't both parties live in the same government, and each let the other be responsible for his own crimes and sins? Our fathers did so, and did well. They lived in peace and prosperity. In the language of one of them, "most all they have by their blood and sufferings be thrown away by the ill conduct of their sons." He, too, was intensely antislavery, and his opinions ought to be entitled to some respect from these antislavery radicals. We have no faith in this ultraism on which the Government seems bent. Temporary success does not relieve it from its inherent vice. Its consequences will not be restoration and peace. What they will be men can foresee; but this contest will not be ended by ultraism. Its advocates must at last be disappointed. The original cause of dispute may disappear, but the deep-seated antagonism will remain, and something less satisfactory will turn up in its place. Revolutions may not go back; but, without wisdom and moderation, they make bad worse.

Indiana Items.

—The Government bounty to volunteers will be paid in Indiana up to the 5th of January.

—Corn is selling at Mt. Vernon, Ind., at \$1 per bushel.

THE ENLISTMENT OF MINORS.—Provost Marshal Park received last night instructions of considerable importance with negroes in United States service also. The negroes step mightily proudly.—[Indianapolis Sentinel.]

—The Evansville Journal advocates the formation of a vigilance committee in that city to protect the citizens from a gang of thieves and desperadoes who now infest it. Knock down and robberies are of nightly occurrence.

—The morals of Indianapolis, we judge from its papers, are not improving. The police force is utterly inadequate to protect citizens and strangers from violence.

—A young man named McKinney had an arm blown off by the premature discharge of a cannon at Wabash on Saturday last week.

—W. B. Shelly, living in Charleston, Clark county, Ind., had the money drawer of his store opened by a thief, and \$125 stolen; and notwithstanding he was only a few feet distant, the theft was performed so adroitly that he did not discover it till the bird had flown.

—Crawford county, Ind., lacks only about thirty men to fill her quota under the call for 300,000 more.

—Mrs. Sallie Ada Bolton, wife of Frank Smith and daughter of Sarah T. Bolton, the distinguished poetess, died in Indianapolis on the 14th inst.

—There is hardly a city or town of any note in Indiana but what is infested with thieves and cut-throats.

—The Spencer County Legion has been paid off for their services during the rebel raid of 1862. The amount foots up the nice little sum of \$4,103.03.

—Mr. John McCordie, of Evansville, has taken a contract to complete, within ninety days, barracks for the Invalid Corps of that city, for \$4,339.20.

—There is a proposition on foot in Vanderburg county by which the amount received by the Indiana Legion of that county is to be donated to building a monument in honor of the brave men from Vanderburg who have fallen in their country's service.

AN INDIAN IN BRAZIL.—The papers of Rio Janeiro contain accounts, with a eulogistic remark, of the reception by the Emperor of Rev. J. C. Fletcher, a native of Indianapolis, principal author of "Brazil and Brazilians." The Rio Journal of Commerce states that "this true friend of Brazil (Fletcher) was detained by his Majesty more than two hours in conversing on the interests of the two countries, and on Professor Agassiz's and literature and art." It enumerates a number of volumes and works of art sent out from the United States and offered to the Emperor by Mr. Fletcher. Among them are mentioned the poetical works of Bryant, Longfellow, Holmes, and Whitier, a superb copy of Worcester's Great Dictionary, an Indian copy of Church's "Heart of the Andes," Palmer's "Peccs in Bondage," Darley's sketches, and a splendid photographic album from Messrs. Anthony of New York.

—Russia has an Exile Bureau—for the transaction of its Siberian penitentiaries.

(For the Louisville Democrat.)
TO MISS N. T. OF LOUISVILLE.

You may think the years too long for waiting
Which utterly keep our wishes in their thrall,
And may deem the time will come in future
When this love of ours hearts will pall;
But if years are long for a loving soul,
And the vista approach dark,
With love for we we can loving wait,
And sigh for the destined mark.

We are linked with hands I know are blinding;
We cannot, if we will, destroy their chain;
And I feel should once the cord be broken
We would long in heart to be bound again:
For if years are long to a loving soul,
We can sing with unflinching tongue;
With love for we we can loving wait,
For both of our hearts are young.

Yes, I know that when the day was waning,
Fast lying out in crimson-flashing fire,
And the solemn hark of night was fitting,
That there'd come a burst of divine desire,
And you'd stand in the midst of a glowing heart
You had bent to a sudden storm;
With love for we we can loving wait,
And night will retire for morn.

When the clouds of life are roughly blowing,
And clouds oppress our hearts with gathering gloom,
We will pray that morn shall break at last,
If it be none beyond the tomb;
For if years be long to a loving heart,
At the end there's a region fair;
With love for we we can loving wait,
In hopes of a meeting there.

ALL SORTS OF PARAGRAPHS.

—Seven buffaloes and three elks have recently been added to the stock of wild animals in the New York Central Park, where there is quite a menagerie of strange beasts and birds.

—Physicians' faults are covered with earth, and rich men's with money.

—Considerable merriment was occasioned at a wedding in Winston, Conn., not long since, by the clergyman devoutly praying for all the friends of the deceased.

—The "Giant" balloon, in its late aerial journey, performed a total of 370 leagues, from Paris (92 miles), in 16 hours, being at the rate of 36 1/2 miles an hour.

—The latest transit of Venus across the disc of the sun took place June 3, 1874; the next one will be Dec. 8, 1874.

—The English papers are circulating with evident satisfaction a *bon mot* ascribed to M. Thiers: "Until now there have only been consultations of physicians, but if the European Congress takes place, this time there will have been a consultation of the sick."

—A new kind of friction matches has been invented, which will not ignite unless they are rubbed against a surface that has been peculiarly prepared with chemicals. The invention is to provide against accidental ignition.

—The amount of cotton shipped from Wilmington between January 1 and September 30, 1863, was 30,345 bales.

—The Charleston (S. C.) Courier says that the pay of a rebel soldier for a month will not suffice to purchase a pair of gloves.

—"Don't put too much confidence in a lover's vows and promises," says Mr. Partington to his niece: "Let him tell you that you have lips like strawberries and cream, and cheeks like a carnation, and eyes like an asterisk, but that this offer comes from a tender heart than a tender heart."

AMERICAN WATCHES.—The London Mechanic Magazine says:

The manufacture of American watches, commenced within the last ten years in Wall-street, has proved eminently successful. The great amount of business done with the low-priced labor of European workmen, they perfected machinery by the aid of which watch movements are now produced equal to the hand-made. The continued growth of this branch will diminish the importation of foreign watches, and may at no distant period clear for American manufactures in this line. The watches of the United States are now produced in a large extent, chiefly in the cities of Philadelphia, New York, and Newark.

—"Bob, did you ever see Miss Simkins?" "No," replied Bob. "How do you know she is handsome, then?" "Because the women are always running her down," replied the scamp.

COAL OIL.—Since January 1st the exports of this article from Philadelphia amounted to 4,390,577 gallons, at an average value of \$1,195,987. The largest purchaser was England, and to her ports during the year were sent 2,062,574 gallons.

—Man is like an onion. He exists in concentric layers. He is born a bulb, and grows by external accretions. The number and character of his involutions certify to his courage and courtesy. Those of the boor are few and coarse. Those of the gentleman are numerous and delicate. The scales of the boor are of humanity and barbarism. Every man is a latent savage.

CAMEL TRAIN.—A train of camels is running from the United States to India via Suez. The camels are packed for the Hindustani Salt Company. This is found to be a cheap mode of transportation. Each camel is able to pack from 300 to 400 pounds of goods, costing nothing to keep them, as they will fat on sage brush and greenwood, and the deserts which are so barren on horse and mules are just what camels thrive on.—[San Francisco Mining Press.]

—A Jew was observed noticing very intently a prodigious ham. "What are you doing to that ham, Master Jacob?" he was saying to it. "I am just then persuading it to be a Christian."

—The Free South of the 5th gives the result of the tax sale of lands on Hilton Head Island, the previous Tuesday. Nineteen parcels, of from three hundred to two thousand acres each, near eighteen thousand acres in all, were purchased by the United States at an aggregate price of \$30,000. Six other parcels were sold to individuals, the highest at less than three dollars an acre.

—It has been thought that people are degenerating, because they do not live as long as in the days of Methuselah. But the fact is, the Bangor Whig says, provisions are so high nobody can afford to live very long, and then eat at ten to twelve dollars a load.

JAPANESE FISHING.—During the last days of April the sea-shore was lined with natives of both sexes, who were busily engaged in catching a curious species of fish, which, it is thought, is not to be seen elsewhere. The mode of catching the fish was novel and interesting. Each fisherman was left to his own device in the use of the same kind of bait as the intended prey. A long line was attached to each fish, being placed to the skin on the top of its head. The sleek of the line was wound up on a piece of wood, and unrolled at the pleasure of the fisherman. Then a net was fastened to the end of the line, and the fisherman, holding the line, waited until the fish, attracted by the bait, had taken it. The line was then unrolled, and the fish was pulled forth into deep waters to make friends with other members of the tribe who were still free. A magnificent time being allowed for these fish-deceivers to get a congregation around them and to expectorate the luxuries of the land, the fisherman hauls the line gently home until the delectable and their near friends, who have followed them, get into the water above his net. The net is then lifted rapidly upward out of the water, and decoys and decoys are entangled in its meshes. The fish are then taken and sent to sea again in search of new friends.

—William Doudson, father of Dr. Gordon Doudson, of Ohio, died in Columbus, Ohio, on last Saturday, in the 94th year of his age.

LOUISVILLE, Dec. 19, 1863.
Editors of the Louisville Democrat:

DEAR SIR: During our last Congress it was proposed to lay a duty of three (3c) per pound on leaf tobacco, which was disproportionate and unjust compared with rates of duty established on other articles, either manufactured or unmanufactured. It was believed by those conversant with the subject that if it was done it would materially diminish the production of tobacco, and thereby destroy the planters who had usually realized for their tobacco.

Several articles at the time appeared in the columns of the Journal, and, as was expected, no duty was placed on tobacco, except on manufactured, and it was expected there would be none, but we are the subject has been introduced in Congress, and what is more surprising, they propose a duty of 20c per pound on leaf and an increase of the duty on manufactured also, without any drawback to the exporter.

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